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THE WEATHER ...

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +30 C. Minimum 14°C.
Sun sets today at 6.26 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.53 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.
Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinjar

VOL. III NO. 151

KABUL WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1964 SONBOLA 11 1343.S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

U. Thant Says No Solution In Sight For Cyprus Problem

GENEVA, September, 2, (DPA).—

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant said Tuesday he saw no solution to the Cyprus conflict at the present, and in his opinion the U.N. troops stationed on Cyprus should remain on the strife-torn island for a further three months.

Speaking here shortly before his return to New York, U Thant said that two preconditions would have to be observed if U.N. troops were to remain in Cyprus:

1. The Cyprus government should express a wish for the troops to stay on the island, and
2. The financial problem of stationing troops should be solved, since the project had already caused a two million dollar deficit.

If these conditions were fulfilled he would fully agree with U.N. armed forces staying in Cyprus, and to an increase of 800 men, so that the entire contingent on the island would be 7,000.

Thant said that the post of a U.N. Cyprus mediator should be filled as soon as possible to replace Finnish diplomat Sakari Tuomioja, who fell ill over two weeks ago.

He was hopeful of finding a successor who could accept this position and who would be acceptable to all the parties involved in the Cyprus conflict. He also hoped that the new mediator would give him a report on mediation negotiations by about the middle of October.

The Secretary-General could not say where the negotiations would take place, but he said that at any rate all parties involved Turkey, Greece and Cyprus would have to be consulted on the matter. The exclusion of one of these countries would lead to failure from the outset.

Several Officials Leave For Training Abroad; Several Returns

KABUL, Sept. 2.—Mr. Ghulam Nabi Ahamadai, a former Principle of Rahman Baba Lycee, returned home from London Sunday after studying public Administration for a year.

Similarly, Fakir Mohammad Mansoor, Mr. Mohammad Abbas and Noor Aqa Mujaddidi, technicians of the Afghan Air Authority left for Tehran yesterday to study aircraft-fule; they have been granted fellowships by the Government of Iran.

Mr. Mohammad Zahir Siddiq and Mr. Mohammad Naim Ferhan of the Ministry of Press and Information also left for Prague to study journalism and History of Arts on scholarship grants made by the Government of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Abdul Raouf Kohnaward and Dr. Mir Abdul Siddiq left for the United States of America and France respectively for higher studies in hydro-geology and ophthalmology and neurology on grants of scholarships made by the US and French Government.

Pakhtunistan Tribes Congratulate Afghans On Independence Celebration

KABUL, Sept. 2.—A report from Independent Pakhtunistan says that the Salazarai, Mamond, Charming and Utmankhail tribes of Bajawar and the Sapi and Shinwar tribes of Momand area in Independent Pakhtunistan have sent messages to His Majesty the King offering their congratulations on the 46th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

His Majesty Receives Afghan Wrestlers For Tokyo Olympics



KABUL, Sept. 2.—Members of the Afghan team of wrestlers were presented to His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace at midday yesterday. Mr. Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation presented each member of the team to His Majesty. Addressing the Afghan wrestlers, His Majesty said that

wrestling was looked upon with deep interest not only by himself but also by the people of Afghanistan. His Majesty expressed his appreciation for the efforts made by the Olympic Federation and Mr. Nizhad Radzi, the wrestling instructor, and wished them further success. Mr. Seraj, in reply offered

his thanks to His Majesty for the Royal patronage constantly given to athletics and athletes. The members of the team included a number of Afghan wrestlers who will take part in the Tokyo Olympics. Picture shows His Majesty with the wrestlers.

U.S.A. Titan 3-A Rocket Fails To Orbit The Earth

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Sept. 2, (AP).—America's Titan 3-A military space rocket scored many objectives but failed by about three seconds to achieve a major goal of orbiting its third stage and flying launch platform.

Instead of circling the earth the 4,083kilogrammes third stage assembly plunged into the south Atlantic ocean.

A second Titan 3-A test launching is scheduled in November. Whether it will hold that timetable will depend on analysis of Tuesday's flight.

Air force Brigadier General Joseph S. Bleymaier told newsmen the rocket achieved a 95 per cent success. Bleymaier is Programme Director for the rocket, which is to play a major role in U.S. attempts to achieve military superiority in space.

Other sources felt Bleymaier's percentage was slightly high, that a better estimate would be 80 to 85, per cent because of the orbit failure.

The third stage—a versatile new rocket engine called a transage—was to have orbited 115 miles above the earth. At the end of one 100-minute orbit it was to have kicked a satellite into a separate orbit.

Kosygin To Arrive In Kabul Today

KABUL, Sept. 2.—Mr. Aleksii Nikolagevich Kosygin USSR Vice-Premier is scheduled to arrive in Kabul this afternoon to attend the opening ceremony of the Salang Highway.

Disarmament Conference To Go To Recess Sept. 17; India For Missiles Reduction

GENEVA, September, 2, (Reuter).—

THE 17-nation disarmament conference will recess on September 17 and probably will not resume before next March.

The conference will only resume after disarmament has been discussed at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and this will not be before next January at the earliest.

At today's session, the Indian stances, is an idea which we cannot support.

Thirdly, while we agree that all proposals may be considered for the reduction and elimination of existing stocks, in our view, a substantial reduction at an early stage is necessary if we are to make some real progress towards disarmament and the elimination of the nuclear menace.

Clare H. Timberlake, United States delegate, said the Soviet statement at last week that the time was "not ripe" for the establishment of a working group was "another step backwards" by the Soviets.

On the future of the U.N. peace keeping force General E.L.M. Burns, the Canadian delegate, urged members to formulate the next step forward "without too much delay and put it into effect in the first stage of disarmament, or even before."

General Burns said the Canadian government had recently been trying to arrange a working-level meeting of experts from countries with actual peace-keeping experience in September or October.

The Indian delegate made the following three points in support of his proposed terms of reference. "Firstly, it seems to us that a direct approach to the question of reduction of existing stocks of nuclear delivery vehicles, as part of the disarmament process, is desirable," he said.

"Secondly, the idea of a nuclear deterrent, or shield, or umbrella, which seems to imply that limited stocks of nuclear delivery vehicles may be retained for actual use, in some given circum-

Laotian Princes Making No Progress In Paris Talks To Settle Their Differences

PARIS, September, 2, (AP).—

A WEEK of maneuvering for a peace settlement in Laos left the three Asian princes Tuesday little farther advanced than when they came here seeking accord.

In an effort to remove the principal stumbling block, neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma proposed that the Plain des Jars in northern Laos, now almost wholly occupied by the Pathet Lao, should be cleared of fighting forces and placed under joint military policing of the three disputing Laotian factions.

It was a modification of his demand that the Pathet Lao should evacuate the territory as a condition for convening a full-scale conference of the three princes. Prince Souphanouvong earlier had refused the suggested evacuation of the vital maneuvering area, and simply left the modified proposal unanswered.

A Laotian embassy spokesman said nothing had developed in the meeting of the Princes which would permit a surmise as to when, or even whether, they would be able to get together. Rightist prince Boun Oum, the third royal negotiator, has indicated a disposition to leave pre-

Khrushchov, Novotny Meet In Lany

PRAGUE Sept. 2 Tass.—The Soviet party and government delegation headed by First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of ministers N. S. Khrushchov met Tuesday together with first Secretary of the central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party and president of Czechoslovakia A. Novotny and other Czechoslovak leaders in the president's summer residence in Lany.

The discussion of questions of

sentation of his side of the dispute largely up to Prince Souvanna Phouma.

The little Southeast Asian Kingdom has been trying to preserve its neutrality despite the steady advance of Pathet Lao forces in the north.

The three princes had their first opportunity to meet as a threesome at dinner in the French Foreign Ministry Tuesday night.

The French officially have been keeping a hands-off attitude, apart from offering the princes a meeting place in Paris.

One embassy source said the princes are discussing two at a time the very problems they should be discussing all together. That is, to find a basis for presenting a new plain for domestic peace to the 14-nation committee which first tried to solve the problems of the disturbed little country. It has a population only half that of a big European city, but in one form or another has been in a state of war for nearly 18 years.

In Vientiane, one of the three capitals of the country, a government spokesman denied a Pathet Lao claim that Souvanna Phouma's neutralist forces were planning a counterattack in the Plain des Jars. Minor scuffles continue in the area, a little plateau named after the big burial jars strewn about the countryside.

interest to both sides was continued.

The soviet party and Government delegation and the Czechoslovak leaders returned to prague last night.

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Editor-in-Chief
Sabbuddin Kurbaki
Editor
S. Chali
Address:
Joy Sheer-3,
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Telegraphic Address:
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Telephones:
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KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 2, 1964

OAU And the Congo

The foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity are scheduled to meet soon to discuss the precarious situation existing in the Congo and to see whether an African solution could be found to the problem.

The most striking issue involved in the Congo problem is the obvious overtones of cold war and struggle between the East and the West influence in that country. This we are sure is the last thing the Africans want to see happen in their continent, since, on the basis of the will of their people, African governments have expressly declared that they want to keep out of the cold war politics and pursue a policy of non-alignment which can best serve their national interest.

But unfortunately with the Congo, the situation has not been so. That central African republic, since it became independent four years ago, has not seen the face of peace. Until last June, when the United Nations forces were there, at least an overt foreign backing of the two sides did not show-up. Now it seems that the East and the West are openly backing the two sides opposing each other in the Congo. While the situation is particularly detrimental for the Congo, obviously, since it establishes a precedent of cold war struggle in Africa, it is dangerous for the continent as whole.

It is in this light that the foreign ministers of OAU are meeting to consider the Congo developments. While they will meet next week, they are not going to forget the bitter experiences that Congo, Africa and the world at large had from the secessionist activities of M. Tshombe who now heads the central government. He has asked several African countries for military aid to quell the Congo rebellion. Whether the OAU members will support him in his call seems very doubtful, specially judging from the reaction of most African countries during the African summit in July when they refused to accept the participation of Tshombe in the summit. Undoubtedly the African foreign

New Afghan Constitution

THE ROLE OF THE PARLIAMENT

In a way the history of democracy is the history of parliament. The constant responsibility of the ruler to the ruled, and the free play of conflicting opinions, which are the two basic principles of democracy would have not come into being had there not been a living platform which is parliament.

Often it has been argued that democracy ought to be direct, and every citizen who is legally qualified to vote should actively and personally participate in the formulation of public policies. A complete discussion of this issue is beyond the scope of this article. All in all, this much will suffice to say that due to great increase in population, profound specialisation of knowledge which in every branch of human activity demands expert advice and attention, complicated pattern of government, and the existence of political parties, it is well-nigh impossible to think of direct democracy. Switzerland is the only exception.

In Afghanistan on account of religious teachings which are sacramental, and traditional way of life some sort of parliamentarian attitude has existed. These parliaments should preferably be called councils because they were always advisory, rather than decisive bodies.

Chapter IV of the draft of our constitution provides for two Houses: the People's Council or

By SHAFFIE RAHEL
the National Assembly) and the Council of Elders (or the Senate). A deliberate and designed step for the reformation of the Council of Elders was taken recently by His Majesty himself when he appointed several most distinguished people as Senators. Each one of whom had served their country in different capacities: as ambassadors, ministers, president of National Assembly, and members of the constitutional committee, etc.

Article 41 of the constitution reads: "The people of Afghanistan take part in the political life of the country through the parliament." It is here that the role of the parliament as mechanism for "eternal vigilance" should be foreseen. This alertness, in practice, means a permanent check on the instrumentalities of the government. (i.e. the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary).

Parliament is super-government. It excels itself in every sphere of national life. In England, the power of the Parliament is unlimited. Even "Judicial Review", a system which prevails in USA, and, by which, the actions of the executive and the legislature are scrutinised by the judiciary from the point of view of legality, can be overwhelmed by the decisions of the Parliament in England.

British constitutional thinkers go to the extent of saying that their parliament is so strong that

it can do anything "except change a man into a woman and vice versa."

Article 41 of the draft of the constitution further says: "Although members of the Parliament are elected from particular districts, in their voting they will consider the general well-being of Afghanistan as a whole." This is a safeguard against the rise of provincialism, linguism and regionalism. Besides, it should not be forgotten that every province has its own assembly, and thus, the interest of every region is protected locally. Then, why should the house of the nation, sacrifice its precious time to subjects of local interest while matters of national importance keep pending?

Parliaments live, become famous, and perform their duties properly, by their procedure. "Parliamentary Procedure" is the only mechanism by which the house of the people carries out its day today work. There are hundreds of these procedures, some of them relate to the position of the speaker, his method of election etc. Some of them are related to the manner by which the House spends its time—eg. the maximum period in which a MP (Member of the Parliament) can talk or the way a bill is passed.

Our Parliament is young and we hope that in course of years it lays down comprehensive rules of procedure.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis had an article by Mr. Amanullah under the title "A Glance at Ownership Documents". In an attempt to improve procedures for getting ownership documents, the article suggested the following points to be taken into consideration by the authorities concerned:

(1) In many cases it has been noticed that such documents will be torn out after passing through all the legal channels and coming to the court for registration. To prevent this it is necessary that better and durable papers should be selected for legal documents.

(2) It would be better if the documents are prepared in the form of small booklets with their contents printed. Blanks should be filled in by typewriter. This will ease the difficulties of people to read the documents. At present, in some cases, nobody can read the handwriting of the documents except the writers themselves.

(3) Steps should be taken to simplify the unnecessary procedures. The identity card and the photo of a dealer is sufficient to prove his identity. There is no need for witnesses to step in the case and identify the dealers. It has been witnessed that much trouble has been created for people in this connection.

A dealer, for example, who intends to buy or sell some property, has to present two witnesses with their identity cards and photos to the court to admit that they know him. Days will pass before witnesses are registered in the court. In my opinion, says the article, the identity card and photos presented to the court are sufficient evidence to prove who the dealer is.

The same issue of Anis commented editorially on the progress made by the "Sakhy Industrial Institute" during the six years of its existence. Six years ago, said the editorial, when the foundation stone of this enterprise was laid down in the Mazar province, the export and import traders were doubtfully looking at the usefulness of the initiative taken by the founder of the Sakhy Industrial Institute.

The founder of this centre, however, was repeatedly saying that the usefulness of his measure would be reflected after ten years in improving export of cotton and provision of parts of agricultural machinery. But, the small pavilion of this institute at Jeshan this year revealed that the institute has developed satisfactorily during its six year existence. It is hoped that the institute after the next four years will be developed into a well-equipped industrial centre and will satisfy the main technical needs of the province, said the editorial.

Since industrial investment on both individual and collective levels has been given high priority in economic plans in the interest of boosting home production, the Sakhy Industrial Institute has drawn the support of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and been provided with needed foreign exchange to the extent possible, to buy and import modern automatic machines.

In conclusion the editorial urged the commercial circles to make use of the government guidance and advice in investing their capitals in raising the nation's productive capacity. The Chamber of Commerce which is composed of experienced and more or less educated traders should take voluntarily the leadership of businessmen in investing their capital in industrial initiatives.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

I. English Programme:
8.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
19 m band.

II. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc=
19 m band.

Urdu programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.

III. English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.

Russian Programme:
7.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc=
25 m band.

French Programme:
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc=
19 m band.

German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
25 m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival-1600
Departure
Kabul, Kandahar, Herat
Departure-0830

IRANIAN AIR
Tehran, Zahedan, Kabul
Arrival-1130
Kabul, Zahedan, Tehran
Departure-1300
PIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Kabul-Peshawar
Arrival-1105
Departure-1145
TMA
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival 1100

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20160-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Bakhtar Phone No. 22519
Boo Ali Phone No. 23373

Pharmacies

Yousufi Phone No. 21584
Mirwais Phone No. 20583
Feroz Phone No. 24273
Zaman Phone No. 20931
Badi Phone No. 20938
Zaman Phone No. 20931

Artists Return To Cologne After Performance Here



The Cologne Radio Sextet, soloists of the West German dance orchestra "Harald Banter", left for Cologne where they work with the radio and television network. They have been visiting Afghanistan as guests of the Ministry of Press and Information and played at the Press Club each evening during Jeshan. They also played during the opening ceremony of the new studios of Radio Afghanistan and made several new recordings to enable Radio Afghanistan to arrange more modern music. Before leaving Kabul, the group's leader, Freddy Arenz, expressed his full satisfaction about the astonishing echos and warm hospitality received in Kabul.

Dr. Donald Wilber Visits Kabul For Sixth Time To Write Book On Contemporary Afghanistan

By Nour Rahimi

Modern scholarship in Afghanistan is not being introduced to the rest of the world, according to Dr. Donald N. Wilber author of *Afghanistan: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture*.

Dr. Wilber, who is on his sixth visit to Afghanistan, is currently working on a new book, *Contemporary Afghanistan*. He says that the only way he can find out what is being written here was to come to Kabul.

Wider Use
The books, treatises and articles written and published in Afghanistan should be listed, classified, and properly reviewed, he said. "Thus they can be used more easily and widely by departments of Asian studies of the universities in Europe and America".

"More serious writing about Afghanistan will be encouraged in this way", he said, "and this will give a more realistic picture of the country to the rest of the world, as well as establishing better contacts with certain types of educational institutions".

Government Guest
Dr. Wilber is here as a guest of the government and through the co-operation of the U.S. Education Commission in Afghanistan (Fulbright Commission), which arranges for the exchange of Afghan students and American professors.

Dr. Wilber, a specialist on the Middle East, has written books about Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. He has also written the articles on Afghanistan for several of the major encyclopedias.

Compiled Bibliography
In addition to this major work of Afghanistan he has compiled the *Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan* and revised it twice.

Besides writing about this country, he also gives talks and shows film about Afghanistan through the auspices of the Afghan Council of the Asia Society. The council, of which Dr. Wilber is a member, has also organised an exhibition of Afghan clothes and historical remains and it is currently making a two-year tour of

the United States. The 20-member council meets monthly in New York and tries to introduce Afghanistan to the American people.

He likes it
Although Dr. Wilber is vitally interested in Afghanistan professionally, he gets particular enjoyment out of visiting Kabul because "I feel: healthier here", he says. "The sunshine, the fresh

air, and the whole atmosphere somehow affects me. I stopped smoking and drinking cocktails and feel much healthier—and lose some of my excess weight".

His first trip to Afghanistan was in 1937 when he was primarily an architect and archeologist. Now on his sixth trip, Dr. Wilber hopes he will be returning many more times.



Dr. Wilber, the American author who is in Kabul to collect material for his new book on this country.

Pope Paul To Build Theology Centre In Jerusalem

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 2. (AP). Pope Paul VI will build in Jerusalem a permanent study centre of comparative theology to further the Christian unity cause, a high Vatican source said Monday night.

The centre was described as a personal project on which Paul VI has been working ever since his Holy Land meeting with Orthodox Patriarch Athenagoras eight months ago.

The Pope envisions the centre as a lasting monument to that historic encounter in Jerusalem, the source explained.

The centre will be financed in part by private American contributions, the source added and its work in comparative theology "will pay special attention to Orthodox theology".

Protestant, Catholic and Orthodox theologians active in ecumenism—the search for Christian unity—have discussed the benefits possible from studying the full beliefs of each major division of Christianity in comparison with the others.

Most unity work so far has been on the dialogue level of talking about the things all Christian faiths have in common, leaving to a future time the examining of differences.

No date for the start of construction was disclosed but the project reportedly has been put on an "as soon as possible" basis by the Pope and other connected with it.

Present thoughts are to put it under the direction of Benedictine priests, one of Roman Catholicism's oldest orders of scholars. Pope Paul asked the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame University, in America, to take over the backgrounding and researching of the project in his capacity as head of the International Federation of Catholic Universities (IFCU).

Father Hesburgh saw the Pontiff in private audience Saturday at the Castel Gandolfo Papal summer residence, and reviewed details of the project with him.

Germans Long For Peace, Says Erhard

BONN, Germany, Sept. 2. AP—Chancellor Ludwig charged speaking on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the invasion of Poland said Monday night that the Germans have learned from experience and now long for peace.

There cannot be a third world war Erhard said in a radio speech. It would mean catastrophe for the whole of humanity. The new Germany is ready to make its full contribution to render war forever impossible.

All those in positions of responsibility must work together to make sure that they and their followers are not led into a new power race. The Germans of this I am certain have learned from horrible experience and their whole longing is to achieve a true peace.

We have with a firm will renounced any policy that could endanger peace. We are honourably striving to harmonise our forces in an European and Atlantic total.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Sept. 2.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency:

BUYING	SELLING
60.00 U.S. Dollar	60.75
168.00 Pound Sterling	179.10
15.00 German Mark	16.10
13.867 Swiss Franc	14.144
12.147 French Franc	12.202
7.50 Indian Rupee	Cash 8.25
8.20 Indian Rupee	Draft 8.35

American Pilot Escapes From The Pathet Lao Prison

WASHINGTON, September 2, (Reuter).—AN American pilot captured in Laos has escaped from a Pathet Lao prison, the White House announced Tuesday.

The announcement made by the presidential press Secretary, George Reedy, said: "We have been informed that navy lieutenant Charles F. Klusmann has escaped from a Pathet Lao prison and was picked up yesterday. He is now at Udorn air field in Thailand."

Reedy said Lieutenant Klusmann was shot down by ground fire on June 6 last in the Plain of Jars area in central Laos while on a reconnaissance mission in an unarmed jet.

Lieutenant Klusmann was last seen in a clearing and an effort was made to pick him up by helicopter, Reedy said.

He waved the helicopter off and within minutes he was seen to be surrounded by Pathet Lao forces.

"He appears to be in relatively good health," Reedy said. "We have no other information at this time."

Lieutenant Klusmann is 30 and is married.

Reedy said it was known that there was one other American held prisoner by the Pathet Lao.

The White House spokesman said that news of Lieutenant Klusmann's escape came from the US Embassy in Thailand.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE KENNEDY FOR SENATE FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, (Reuter).—Robert Kennedy, 38, the Attorney General, was nominated Tuesday as the democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate seat from New York State.

Kennedy, brother of the late President Kennedy, quickly won more than the 564 votes required for nomination.

State party's nominating convention here.

His challenger was Samuel S. Stratton, a member of the House of Representatives, who had opposed him on the grounds that he was not a resident of New York state.

In the Senate elections in November, Kennedy will face Senator Kenneth Keating, who has held the seat for the Republican since 1958.

Senator Keating, a liberal Republican who has refused to declare his support for the Republican national convention headed by Senator Barry Goldwater, was 12 years in the House of Representatives.

EDITORIAL CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, (Reuter).—Clifton Daniel has been appointed Managing Editor of the New York Times in a series of editorial staff changes announced by the publisher, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger.

Daniel formerly Assistant Managing Editor, will supervise the news departments, last night's announcement said.

Other appointments include Turner Catledge, formerly Managing Editor, assumes the newly established office of Executive Editor, in charge of both the News and Sunday Departments.

Lester Markel, formerly Sunday Editor, becomes Associate Editor, functioning as a general consultant in editorial matters and as head of a new Department of Public Affairs.

James Reston, former Chief Washington Correspondent becomes Associate Editor.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES WEST GERMAN LOAN TO AFGHANISTAN

KABUL, Sept. 2.—The 16th plenary session of the National Assembly under Dr. Abdul Zahir, yesterday approved the loan of 200 million Marks obtained by the government of Afghanistan from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Cabinet Council and the Finance and Budget Commission of the House have already given the approval to the loans.

India Makes Urgent Appeal For Grain To Reduce Shortage

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2, (Reuter). India Tuesday made an urgent appeal for grain to ease a food shortage following the hold-up of foreign imports and damage to crops.

A spokesman at the Food Ministry said the government had asked Britain and the United States for the diversion of ships carrying Australian wheat to Britain and U.S. wheat to Pakistan.

He said they would pass on India's request to the other two countries.

The Indian plea is seen here as an indication of the seriousness of the country's food situation.

Experts here say the country is living virtually "lip to mouth" as far as wheat is concerned, and any disruption on grain ship schedules like the present hold-up of American wheat ships by a strike in the U.S. throw the country's food position in jeopardy.

The monsoon crops are reported to be good, but they do not include wheat which is only harvested from January to March, depending on the part of the country.

N. Subramaniam, Minister of Food, recently described India's food deficit as "only marginal about six or seven per cent." But most of the deficit is in wheat.

Last year's Indian crop of just under 10 million tons of wheat was a poor one because of winter and it is being supplemented by big imports of American wheat.

Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador here, said recently that four million tons of wheat would be shipped to India between last July and next February.

India's food situation will be at its most critical point during this month and until the harvesting of the autumn crops in October.

Fire In Mazar Festival Grounds Causes Damage

KABUL, Sept. 2: Fire in the festival grounds at Mazari-Sharif on Sunday morning destroyed the camps of the provincial Directorate-General of Agriculture and Traffic Department and the stall in which articles made by convicts in the local jail were exhibited.

The fire, which started in the camp of the Directorate-General of Agriculture spread rapidly.

The two camps and exhibition stall are reported to have been completely destroyed causing an estimated loss of Af. 600,000. The flames were brought under control after nearly three hours.

Little Hope South Africa May Free White Teacher

LODON, Sept. 2, (AP).—Informed diplomats Tuesday night expressed doubt that white school teacher Dennis Higgs—captive in a Johannesburg jail—will be freed soon and unconditionally by the South African police.

These qualified sources, who declined to be identified, challenged a claim by the British Foreign Office that the South African government Monday agreed to free Higgs from detention and hand him over to the British.

The Cambridge educated Higgs, a British subject, was kidnapped from his Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia home last Friday night. Then 24 hours later he was dumped bound and blindfolded in Johannesburg, 1600 kilometres to the South, where police picked him up. Subsequently South African Justice Minister Balthazar Vorster announced Higgs is wanted on charges of being involved in a plot that killed a white woman in Johannesburg some weeks ago.

South African authorities thus far have declined to confirm the British Foreign Office statement that Higgs is to be freed unconditionally.

Britain's Ambassador in Pretoria, Sir Hugh Stephenson, has had four meetings with Foreign Minister Hilgaard Muller since yesterday in what seems to be a feverish attempt to clarify the tangled situation.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film: **ONE EYED JACKS** starring Marlon Brando, Karl Malden and Katy Jurado.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 9:30 p.m. Indian film **GANGA JUMNA**. At 7 p.m. **CONCERT BY SOVIET ARTISTS**. **ZAINAB CINEMA:**

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. English film: **TIGER HUNTING IN JUNGLE**.

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